rthing is in readiness, and that the final vote is verything is in readiness, and that the final vote is be at the most advantageous time. All this work seformed by these two men. If there is any credit given to any member from New York state on the iona side Mr. Frank deserves that credit. There of been a day since the amendment was under cration but that he knew the precisi vot that they His work was necessarily quiet and without any or bustle; but it has been effective.

Messra Frank and Ashley the members on the iona side look for the signal to move the same as a roloks to his officer for the command to fire, amendment has passed, and the vote which secured sage gave the death blow, the finishing stroke, to publican party. With its passage ends that party, is no longer any bond of union or common interest the numerous elements, incoherent as they are, ser.

State Legislative Action. owing are the States that will vote upon the

Name of State.	Pelitica.	Meeting of Legislature
Arkansas	Rep	Now in session.
Connecticut	Rep	May 2 1985
California	Rep	Now in session
Dolaware	Dem	Name in consider
diinois	Kep	Now in session
Indiana	Rep	Now in socion
DWA	Rep	Jan. 7 1866
Contucky	Dem	Now in session
CHESCH	Rep	Now in session
odisiana	Rep	Now in session
Ello.	HAN	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
dassachusetts	Ren	Now in session.
mary indid.	Ken	Now in gazzion
ussouri	Ren	Now in enguine
diohigan	Rep	Now in session
IDD940CA	HP	Many in comming
New York	Rep	Now in session.
New Hampshire	Rep	June 7, 1865.
low Jorsey	Dem	Now in session.
lovada	Ren	Now in sess on.
Shio	Ren	Now in session.
Togon	Ren	Gant 10 1006
enpaylvania	Ren	Now in session.
Shode Island	Pan	Now in session.
Connection	Ren	April 3, 1865.
ermont	Ron	Oct. 12, 1865.
/ tesonain	Pow	Now in session.
Yest Virginia	Pop	Now in session

RECAPITULATION. e (three-fourths of all)..... intures now in session.

an Legislatures, 25; democratic, 3.

ation of the Amendment by Mary

pe was sent to the Legislature to day by radford, announcing the passage of the conal amendment abolishing slavery, with the indation that Maryland immediately concur in

of Maryland the announcement of the passage of nendment to the constitution of the United States slavery. The House of Delegates imme eded to act thereon, and approved the iment by a vote of 53 yeas against 23 nays. Thus and is one of the first, if not the first State to ratify tal amendment to the constitut

> Our Albany Correspondence. ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.
>
> of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing

The New Seward Policy and the Reorganization the Union Party-Caucus of the Denuorals, dec. on to-day the announcement of the final passag

s of the constitutional amendment forever ng slavery in the United States was hailed wit ons and the thunder of a hundred guns square before the State Capitol. Your corit will be pardoned for departing from his uspa of not being entirely personal in these despatches, allowed on this occasion to express his thanks to the General of the State for the gratifying opportuof firing the first gun of this salute.

dment, and upon motion of Mr. Gleason, in and of Senator Bailey, in the Senate, a con-Thus the amendment, so far as this State is con till be endorsed within the week.

tis now ripe and full time to announce, with the asance, not of speculation but of certainty, the great and
mprehensive changes which have matured in the pocal horizon, as seen from the standpoint of this
ality. With the passage of the constitutional amendint the slavery question passes forever from the politiarean as an issue of popular power. That ali
infamo s rump of the democracy which has clung to
deed carcass of slavery up to this day, as well as their
kiese antagonists, the ultra radicule, are disposed of
the buried beyond resurrection in this State. The beart of this fact is most intensely realized by political men
and the state of the state of the solum, of every move, and has delayed every measure here
some days. It is not adopted as a point of departure,
operation is specially witnessed upon the important
incipations with regard to the election of a United
taes Senator. It is the realization of the long proseted anti-slavery policy of William H. Seward, the
der of the describant party in this State. It rounds up
i practically ends the great issue with which his name
been identified in politics. Is this the end
Seward? Has he come with his party to
i jumping off place? These are questions anxiously connated by an array of most important proceeding proset to be the Monroe and manifest destiny decribes.

The state of the communication of the future. The
set sequel, the next act in the Seward budget, is alead to be the Monroe and manifest destiny decribes. page commissioners will sit in Washington when Soward takes the helm abroad. We shall see, my followers, the master spirit of the irrepressible con-transferred to the arens of European diplomacy finishing in that sphere the great design of his ey. After the achievement of liberty in its fullest spoiley. After the achievement of liberty in its fullest except at home, he will most sitly appear as the great arbiter and champion of the democracy of European nations, and as the checkmate to Napoleon and of despotlam abroad. This is the nucleus of a new policy which will leave reconstruction to take its most expedent leourse, and advance fresh and stirring issues based upon finance and the growth and foreign policy of the country as the new grounds of the "Union party."

The democrats of the Assembly held a caucus to-night far regard to party action on the constitutional amendment before them. Weaver, Cutting and the abler men from the interior were in favor of such a course as that so judictously pursued by Ganson and his democratic associates in Congress. The Brooks and Weod copperheads from New York city wer so clamorous for opposition to the endorsement that after a lengthy wrangle they adjourned without reaching any result.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1885.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1856.

THE COMMITTOTIONAL AMENDMENT PROBERTING SLAVERY.

The following message was received:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

To THE LARBELSTREE—A proposition to amend the federal constitution, by forever abolishing slavery throughout the United States, has been adopted by both branches of Congress. I lose no time in calling your attention to this great event, for the purpose of recommending that immediate measures be taken for a ratilization of the proposed amendment by this state. The importance of this action of Congress in opening the way for the extinguishment of Slavery cannot be oversetimated. Our mational history presents nothing of regual consequence. The institution of slavery, always an element of discord, has mere than once threatened sho country with civil war. At length the remaced evil came, but the strength of the rebellious power is wavering, and under Providence the violent and wicked outbreak which has so severely tried the endurance and particlism of the people is giving way. At this opportune period Congress proposes a measure which will forever remove this source of striffe and national disaster, if the States exhibit the wisdom of the national logislature, as I hope may be done. To this end het us hope and let us at Then the play is not distant when the constitution of the United States will harmonize with the Declaration of Independence. The nation will be free. I am confident that the ratification of the amendment by the States will favor a sure guarantee of the future prosperity, security and peace of our common country; and I see no reason why the Legislature may not act in this matter at once. Such a course would comport with the dignity and power of New York, as well as with her conceded intunous in the sisterhood of States. Let her Legislature be the first to act. Let slavery be abolished, so far as New York can do it; and I could wish that might be done without a dissenting voice. Is it not an occasion for us to use to get the prope

In accordance with the above recommendation Mr.

Build moved a resolution ratifying, in behalf of the
people of the State of New York, the act of Congress.

The resolution, being a concurrent one, lies over for

Relative to the Brooklyn (E. D.) ferries.
Relative to bulkheads and wharves in Brooklyn.
For public markets is Brooklyn.
For public markets in Brooklyn.
BILLS NOTICED.
For the completion of the Harlem bridge.
Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to exchange certain lands with the United States.
To regulate the running of railroads operated by steam.
BILLS INTRODUCED
For the better prevention of frauddlent voting.
To provide for paying the floating school debt of Pough-keepsie.
Authorizing Poughkeepsie to borrow money for the payment of bounties.
Authorizing the building of a pier on North river, New York.

Authorising the State Temperance Society.

Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank.

To perfect the amendment to the constitution by pro-

viding for the appointment of five Commissioners of Ap-

Assembly. ALBANT, Peb. 1, 1305. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A message was received from the Governor, recom mending that the Legislature take action in regard to the recent act of Congress to abolish slavery, when a concur over for one day.

For the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, For the improvement and government of the Center

continue in force St. David's Society in New York, incorporate the Gladiators' Benevolent Society in York.

York.
To incorporate the Gresener Benevolent Society, New York.

To extend the time for the commencement of the construction of the Central Park Hotel, and also of the Gran

To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company, New York.

To provide for the assessment and texation of savings

tharter the same.

To amend the Registry law.

The Governor here sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the Assembly relative to the quotas of vari-

Mr. REED, from the select committee, reported a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New York to raise money to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers.

Adjourned.

Screnade to the Originator of the Amend-

The joint resolution proposing the anti-slavery amend-ment to the constitution of the United States was intro-duced by Senator Henderson, of Missouri, in January, 1864. To-night a large number of persons complin him with a serenade. He, together with Representative Rollins, of Missouri, and Mr. Van Horne, a member elect to the next Congress from that State, made speeches congratulatory of the passage of that measure by Con-

Rejoicings in Massachmeette.

Возтом, Гев. 1, 1865. The announcement was received at the State House arly this evening that President Lincoln had signed the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, upon which Governor Andrew issued orders for a national salue of one hundred guns, to be fired on the Common at ten o'clock to-morrow; also recommending that the church bells be rung one hour, and suggesting similar demonstrations of rejoicing throughout the State.

Debate in the Kentucky Legislature on the Abolition of Slavery.

The Senate of Kentucky was engaged, on the 27th ult.

a the discussion of the slavery question, which came up

Senator Bush had offered a resolution to the effect that

Senator Bessi had offered a resolution to the effect that, as slavery is abolished in all the States surrounding Kentucky, and utterly demoralized in the State, it was the duty of the Legislature to take steps to remove it in a constitutional way.

Senator Fisk amended this resolution by another, to the effect that, as secession was the worst form of abolition, and had rulined slavery, it was the duty of Congressmen to vote to amend the federal constitution.

For both these resolutions Fenator CLEYELAND offered a substitute: that Kentucky demands the privilege of attending to her own domestic affairs, and that it was wrong for the general government to amend the constitution to the detriment of a domestic institution of a State.

Senator McHaxar then moved to lay all these resolu-tions on the table, and it was done by a decisive vote. The resolution of Senator Cook was then called up,

Senator McHenser then moved to lay all these resolutions on the table, and it was done by a decisive vote.

The resolution of Senator Cook was then called up, which reads:—

Resolved. That it is the duty of this Legislature to pass such laws as will most speedily remedy the demoralized condition of slavery, and so dignity labor as to invite free white laborers to settle in the State.

Upon this resolution Senator Marshall said:—This resolution does not call the mind to contemplate the amendment of the constitution of the United States, but to prepare for it. The current of events had made the tenure of the master to his slave very weak indeed, and had formed in the State a strong wisk for freedom, the enjoyment of which he was becoming more impatient of every day, and, unless we interposed in some way to control them, we would lose all their labor at once. We owe it to our constituents to prepare the State for the rapidly coming event of universal freedom. We must do something to retain this labor in the State, or our whole domestic arrangements will be broken up, and we left not only without field hands, but even without servants for all and any labor at all. Let us, then, dignify clave dator, and by making the transition casy from a system of slavery to take if freed me will relain this labor in the state, and will gradually prepare our people for the tune of universal freedom, which is unrely coming and which we cannot help.

Senator Baisrow stated that we could consider this question from two stand points. He had come to the conclusion that the highest interest of particular prompodits wise and total abolition, that there would be no prace until it was done, and he therefore preferred voting for the proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, but was not allowed by the Senate to do so. The other aspect was the one presented by the institution in Kentucky. R was wrecked, was indeed affect and botal aborders. Boors were opened at every point inviting the negro to pass from slavery to freedom,

might use.

remark led to a spirited roply from Mr. Marshall,
close of which
tor Borns stated his reasons for voting against the

resolution.
The vote was then taken and the resolution adopted by 17 to 15.
This vote will bring the bills squarely before the Legislature, and it also indicates that they will be passed.
The Select Committee of the House will report a bill to repeal all laws in regard to runaways, rewards for alaves, requiring masters to clothe and feed them, &c.

News from Fortress Monroe.
RETURN OF GEN. GRANT FROM FORT FISHER, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30, 1865.
Licutement General Grant arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher in the gunboat Rhode Island. The hospital steamer Tongwanda also arrived to-day

from Fort Fisher, with one hundred and thirty rebel There is no news of importance

The Niagar, Ship Canal Bill Passed by the House.

The Proposed Exclusion of Retel States from the Electoral College.

Efforts to Reduce the Quota of

New York, &c.,

WARRINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865, THE QUOTAS UNDER THE LAST CALL FOR TROOPS. ors Andrews and Bell and Colonel Stonshouse. from New York, are still here. They have had severe nterviews with the Secretary of War and the President atter admits the force of the argument addressed to him. At the request of the President they have spont many hours with General Fry and his assistants in examining the methods by which the present assignment of the quota was determined upon. While they admit that, according to the principle, or formula, as it is called, which that bureau has adopted, the apportionment may be correct, they utterly deny the soundness or equity of to-morrow the question, as referring to the State of New York, can be definitely settled.

Pennsylvania, it is understood, is protesting vis ere, against the quota assigned to that State. Her claim by the War Department last year, and will find no favor unless clearly established as a legal proposition. As most of the previous enlistments of that State have been for ne year, the adoption of this principle would reduce the ted, to about thirty-five thousand.

Provost Marshal General, has a heavy quota assigned to thing over thirty-five thousand. Iowa, which has continued the steady system of volun-eering between the drafts, escapes entirely.

proportion to their population is very great. Pennsylania is said to have nearly two hundred thousand less men enrolled than the State of New York; but, on the other hand, New York has a much larger number of credits, amounting in the aggregate to something over one hundred thousand years of service

PASSAGE OF THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL. The House was occupied all day in the consideration of the Niagara Ship canal and Maine Railway bill. It finally passed the House by a large majority, the Illinois and portant measure are much rejoiced at its success, and re confident of the concurrence of the Senate.

The bill passed by the House to-day provides that a ship canal be constructed as a military work for the use York, commencing at some convenient point on the Ni-agara river above the falls, and terminating at some convesient point below on the same stream, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than one feet on the bottom, with twelve feet depth of water, with wrong for the general government to amend the constitution to the detriment of a domestic institution of a State.

In debating these resolutions Senator CLEVELAND said Judge Burk's resolution assumed the fact that the States surrounding Kentucky had abolished the institution of slavery; but some of them have not. Tennessee had not. A portion of her people, under the agis of military protection, without the legal representation from the counties, had met in convention and abolished slavery; but this he considered illegal, and the action null and void. All that he asked was that Kentucky should be alloced to do as Maryland and Miteruri had dome—in her own time and her own way to call her State Convention, and make such rules in reference to the subject as ahe pleases. She has the exclusive right to do this, and the general government has no right to interfere—perfect non-intervention being the true doctrine.

Senator Geover asked him if Congress should pass the law amending the constitution, and the requisite number of States should ratify it, would such action be rightion being the true doctrine.

Senator Geover asked him if Congress should pass the law amending the constitution, and the requisite number of States should ratify it, would such action be rightion to be lossed by the United States, advanced and paid in the bonds in denomination of one thousand dollars each, payable in twenty years from date, interest of the rounder of the land, applying to Kentucky, and as a loyal man he would tulmul to u.

Senator General with a subtraction of a such purpose by the Legislature of any one of the United States may acquire the United States may acquire the United States and Ontario, and all-lands which the United States and ontario, and shall be a military, naval, postal and public highway, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and shall be established as such to the United States, advanced and the very subtraction of an authorized to contract for the constitution, and the requisite number of States should ratify it, wo the falls in place of the canal, if he shall on investigation deem such railway to be more advantageous and useful and convenient for all government purposes. The bill is men voted for and twenty-one against it. Of the twenty Pennsylvania votes six only were cast in the affirmative.

COLLEGE. The joint resolution excluding the electoral votes of States in rebellion does not meet with as much favor in the Senate as it did in the House. It has already been naterially amended, and cannot be passed in anything like the shape in which it came from the House.

THE CLAIMS OF IRON-CLAD BUILDERS. The House Naval Committee to-day decided to recom-mend the reference of the claims of the builders of ironclads to the Navy Department, with authority to investigate the whole subject, and make such additional allowances as are just and equitable. GENERAL DOUBLEDAY'S COURT DISSOLVED-A NEW

COURT IN PHILADELPHIA. The Doubleday Military Commission was dissolved yes-terday. General Doubleday is ordered to Philadelptia to preside over a new commission for the trial of cases there. It is said that there are enough cases awating the action of the commission in Philadelphia to occupy it for a year. A new court is to be organized hee, in

A COLORED LAWYER ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A novel scene was witnessed in the Supreme Jourt chusetts, being admitted, on the motion of Hon. Carles Sumner, as a practitioner before the Supreme Curt of the United States. It is a singular commentary o the progress of events that a colored man should be adhitted

nounced the celebrated Dred Scott decision. GENERAL MEADE'S PROMOTION CONFIRMED. firmed by the Senate as Major General in the egular army, his commission to date from the 18th of August

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY. The Secretary of War has communicated to the Sepate a list of officers of the regular army. The General officers are given in the following order:—Lieutenant ieneral Grant, Major Generals H. W. Halleck, Wm. T. Serman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan and Gerge H. Thomas, Brigadier Generals Irvin McDowell, Wliam S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Popt Joseph Hooker and Winfield S. Hancock.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRES.

Benste.

Mr. ANTHORY, (rep.) of R. L., presented a petion from a number of citizens asking that the Bankra law be made prospective in its operations, and remistrating against any retrospective, provisions. It was id on the table.

table.

TAXATES OF EXPORTS.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a relution of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, contring in a resolution of the Board of Trade of Philadehia, asking for an emendment of the constitution grating Congress the Lower to tax exports. It was relead to the Commistive on the Judiciary.

DE RELATIV DE JUMBINE.

WASHINGTON. | a.m. mber of members of the Leg slature of Ohio asking an in rose of salary for the District Judges of United States of the Judges of United States which was referred to the Committee on the Judge.

State a 'ris, which was referred to the Committee on State a 'ris, which was referred to the Committee on the Judic.

For Fours (rep.) of Comm. from the Judiciary Committee, reported, an act to continue cases pending in the Territorial courts, of Nevada to courts formed under the new State government. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, from the Military Committee, reported back the House resolution of thanks to Goueral Shoridan, which a passed unanimously.

Mr. Suraman, from the Phys. 1000 Committee, reported the General Appropriation by the first year 1866.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year 1866.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year 1866.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year 1866.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year 1866.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year 1866.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year of members of Congress, and the report was spreed its.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year of the Constitution of Congress, and the report was spreed its.

Mr. Tribe General Appropriation by the first year of the Constitution of Congress, and the report was spreed its.

Mr. Tribe General College from the Committee, reported adversely on the bill to increase the season of Congress, and the report was spreed its.

Mr. Tribe General College for the choice of President and Wile President for the term of office commencing on the American College for the choice of President and Wile President for the term of office commencing on the American College of the United States, "the words "and were in such state of rebellion on the State," the words "and were in such state of the United States, "the words "and were in such state of the United States, "the words "and were in such state of the United States, "the words "and were in such state of the United States, "the words "and were in such state of the United States, "the words "and were in such state of the United States," the words "and were in such

thereof, was held in said Stat's on said day."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Tax Evek, (ep.) of N. J., moved to amend by stating out the word "Louistana." He explained that that State had formed a State government and had ovdered an election for Presidential electors.

CREMENTIALS OF MIE SEVADA SEXTORS.

Purther consideration of the subject was postponed to give way for the offering by Mr. Carriers of the credentials of Messrs. James W. Nye and William N. Stewart, Sanators elect from the State of Newada.

Mr. Daws, (opp.) of Ky., objected to the wearing in of these Sensiors to-day. He orged that Congress had passed the law admitting the State of Newada into the Union.

Mr. Serenas, (rep.) of Ohio from the

office by Vice President Ham in.

The Cursumor.

Mr. Serraman, (rep.) of Ohio from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," which provides that no mational banking association, organized under the act to which this is supplementary, shall at any time hereafter pay out on foans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode, directly or indirectly, pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association organized under the provisions of this act.

OLASEDICATION OF THE MEVADA SERVANCE.

Mr. Foor, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the classification of the two Senators from Nevada; that two slips of paper be placed in a box; the figure "3" to be on one of them, and tis figure "3" upon the other; the drawer of No. 1 to serve lift 1869 and the drawer of No. 3 till 1867.

This was accordingly done, and Mr. Stowart drew the long term and Mr. Nye drew the short torms.

THE REMELIATOR STATES AND HES ELECTRICAL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of state resumed the consideration of the resolution. If this were done it would be a decision by Congress that Louisians was en the Sth of November in a condition to cast a Presidential vote. The Judiciary Committee, in session on this subject, had avoided an express on of opinion as to whether Louisians was or was not in the Union. Whatever might be the views of Senators as to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisians, and although Congress might hereafter have to recognize that organization which had been gotten up in Louisians, and although Congress might hereafter have to recognize that organization which had been gotten up in Louisians, and although Congress might hereafter have to recognize that organization which had been gotten up in Louisians, on the Sth of

had been killed.

Hows, (rep.) of Wis., explained why he should vote.

Ten hyek's amendment to strike out Louisiana, suid be governed in this action by a statute of the States authorizing the people to elect Presidenceton. This statute did not deprive a minority of the sea election because a majority release.

There was nothing raid in it as to the number sary. It was to be done by just so many people as it to participate.

necessary. It was to be done by just so many people a saw fit to participate.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., thought it was unfertunate that the Lou siana question was brought up inciden that the Lou siana question was brought up inciden-. If Congress had the power to declare that Louisi-should not vote why had it not a right to declare that

At two o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865. Mr. CRESWELL, (rep.) of Md., offered the following rsolution, and asked unanimous consent for its con sideration; but objection was made by Mr. Morris, (rep-

sideration; of N.Y.:—
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what compensation, if any, has been awarded in the form of the several, slave States represented in Congress, to toyal one, we whom colored volunteers at the time of toyal or the several service or labor, and if no compensation has been made, that be the order of the several service or reasons why the act approved between his toyal or the several sev

rebrusy 24. 1864, so far as it relates to such colored volunteers, has not been executed.

Sup CANAL ABOUND NIMMARS FALLS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Braviderod (rep.) of Ohio, said a survey was made as early as 1784, under the auspices of a company organized in New York for the purpose of forming a link in the chain of inland communication from Hudson river to Lake Frie. Since then repeated surveys have been made, together with estimates, some under the patronage of thogeneral government, all showing the practicability as well as the duty of removing the natural obstructions to trade between the west and the east. The estimates for the canal were, with small tocks, \$6,200,000, and with double locks, \$7,850,000. The bill proposes the loan of United States government bonds to the extent of six million dollars. He maintained that the government ought now to invest its credit in this great national work. No sectional interest was to be regarded. The construction would benefit the nation at large by swelling its resources to mapplificent proportions, and increasing its capability of defence against the isroads of the great of the construction would benefit fine nation of the work in a military aspect, especially as Great Britan has been constantly propasing its capability of defence against the isroads of the propagate of the work in a military aspect, especially as Great Britan has been constantly propasing its capability of defence against the isroads of the propagate of the contemplated improvement as important to agriculture and the producing States of the West and the consuming States of the East.

Mr. Le Bloose, (opp.) of Ohio, asked unanimous con-

lated improvement as important to agriculture and the producing States of the West and the consuming States of the East.

Mr. Le Bloode, (app.) of Obio, asked unanimous consent to have his name recorded against the ant slavery constitutional amendment, having been absent yesterday on business for his constituents, and not supposing the vate would be taken.

Mr. Strekens, (app.) of Fa., said he had too much respect for the gradientan not to object. Therefore, the request was not granted.

The Nicharat Palls sine canal. Ristrica.

Mr. Aranole, (rep.) of Hi., said if the bill for the construction of the Billinois and Michigan canal had passed two years ago we should now have communication for granboats from New Orienas to the great lakes. Important as the canal around the Falls of Ningara might be the better means of defence would be the Hilmois and Michigan canal. This he discussed in a commercial and political point of view. He believed that both ought to be constructed, as a part of one great system. But the Ningara ships camal would be of no value to the product, so the Missishipi, unless the Hilmois and Michigan canal was constructed. He appealed to the friends of the Ningarammeasure to do nothing antagonistic to the other.

Mr. Jarms C. Jallen, (opp.) of Hi., said the great was not only raising a surplus of grain to supply the Fars, but was freeling the starving millions of Kirtape. The people must and will have a certain, as well, as a reasonable, transportation for their products, so as to reach the markets of the world by expencitions with the Atlantic coast, without paying onersons tells to the present railroad and canal oxapanics, afficie charges were so excessive that it was a wonder that they did not amount to a blockade.

Mr. Street, affording protection in war and facilitating commercial, according to the measure on commercial grounds, but and support the measure on commercial grounds, but

ountry.

Mr. FERNANDO Wood, (opp.) of N. Y., said he should set support the measure on commercial grounds, but considering the importance and independable necessity of Enviring a physical means of moving armed vessels from one lake to another, he thought they should passel

Mr. In Execute, (rep.) of It., discussed the contilu-

expenditure as would develop the great resources of the country. Apart from its military necessity, he speke of the analystance of the Michigan and Illiness canal commercially. The time had come when the Great West demanded continuous water communication from the Missisippi to the Athantic. He repudiated the decirine of ctate rights, which had brought this horrible war upon us. The members here should stand here as representatives, not of sections, but of the entire country. He would stand by all parts of the mation, and would never lave Eassachusetts out to the cold.

Mr. Daw. & (rep.) of Mass.—In what way would you manifest your attachment?

manifest your attachment?

Mr. I derect—By defending her when unjustly assisted, as he would lillnois, and by imposing no more burthens upon her than he would upon his own State.

Mr. Dawis—Does the gentleman propose to surronder the industrial interests of New England to the Old World?

Mr. Dawiss—I trust, then, that my friend will reform his votes

Mr. Locassell.—In voting for the repeal of the duty on printing paper I stood by the people as against your corporations. In these voting I spoke for the gentleman's constituents and against him.

Mr. Dawiss—If my friend does not understand the interests of New England botter than his remarks indicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks addicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks addicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks addicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks we can get along Petter without them.

Mr. Invession—I will not except the people.

Mr. Invession—I will not except the people.

Mr. Invession—I hought you were going to say better than their representative. (Laughter.)

Mg. Strauss—I admire the skill and energy of New England, and I would never leave her out is the cold. My destrict, in Pennsylvania, has not only coal enough to warm New England, but to heat her all the year round. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lernauss, (rep.) of N. Y., said he was opposed to coupling the Michagan Canal with the Niagara Canal bill as proposed by the amendment. Others in favor of both biblis as separate measures, would vote against thrm if joined together. He then proceeded to show the greater importance of the Niagara measure to the East and West over the other in s military and commercial point of view.

Mr. Randall, (epp.) of Pa., said our ability to construct

over the other in a military and commercial point of view.

Mr. Randall, (opp.) of Pa., said our ability to construct such works had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had first been paid since the 23st of August, and yet gentlemen were willing still further to embarrass the Treasury by voting for these bilds. He hoped these hydraulist measures would fail, and that the Beuse would not give the people's money away.

Mr. Jesems, (rep.) of R. L., advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal bill as a measure of defence alone, but opposed the Michigars and Rincis Canal ameadment as not being necessary for that purpose.

The Measur voted on and refected Mr. Avheld's amendment that; as a military work and to facilitate the defence of the Niagara am through from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and to promote commerce between the different States and the United States and foreign anxions, that the Breeidant be authorized and empowered to deepen and emississippi to Lake and the United States and foreign anxions, that the Breeidant be authorized and empowered to deepen and emississippi to Lake This was the United States and foreign anxions, that the Breeidant be authorized and empowered to the Niagara Bhip Canal bill, when Mr. Wassuswax, (rep.) of ill, moved to lay the matter on tile table.

This was disageed to by a vote of Si against 95.

The House then passed the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara by a vete of 95 years against 52 mays, as fellows:

Year-Measra. J. C. Allem, Alley, Allien, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Balley, Saldwin of Mich, Saldwin of Mass., Baxter.

years against 5-mays, as fellows:—

Years—Rearra, J. C. Allen, Alley, Allisen, Ames, Arnolfs, Arbidey, Balley, Baldwin of Bilch, Baldwin of Mass, Haster, Rearran, Elafter, Benisseril, Reyd, Brandega, Brooks, Broomstan, Elafter, Senisseril, Reyd, Brandega, Brooks, Broomstal, Cark, Cobb, Colo, Davis of N. L. Dawes, Broomstal, Cark, Cobb, Colo, Davis of N. L. Dawes, Broomstal, Cark, Cobb, Colo, Bavis of N. L. Dawes, Broomstal, Cark, Cobb, Colo, Bavis of N. L. Dawes, Broomstal, Cark, Cobb, Colo, Davis of N. L. Dawes, Broomstal, Barnes, Broomstal, Cark, Colo, Colo, Bavis of N. L. Dawes, Broomstal, Barnes, Broomstal, Barnes, Broomstal, Hower, Habbard of Bowel, Hubbard of Conn., Hubbard, Daggser, Marylin, McFride, Kalloria, Killey, Kellogg of Mich, Kolloggoof, N. Y. Kerman, Khor, Lattleshin, Ledgerson, Harvin, McFride, McFride, McClurg, McIndose, Milher of N. Y. Morrisi, Morrisi of N. Y. Norton, Morolis of N. Y. Norton, Smithers, Spacksing, Needs of N. Y. Stavens, Shroune, Stuart, Sweat, Jowensen, Depon, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Washburn of Mass, Whaley, Whooley, Wilser, Wilson, Windom, Windeld, F. Wood, Woodbridge and Worthington—M. Nars-Massra, Ances, Broom of Wis, Brown of W. Ye, Chanler, Colfroth, Cravens, Grouwell, Daweser, Dennison, Harrington, Harris of Mct., Hubinan, Johnsen of Pa, Knapp, Lazzaar, Le Blond, Long, Miller of Pa, Merris of Oho, Morrison, A. Myez, Nobe, Catell O'Neill of O'Ns, Pendle, Prayn, Randa't of Pa, Rasadal of Ky, Robinson, Sondeld, Scott, Stoake of M. A., Silles, Thomas Tracy, Wadawarth, Washburne of Ils, Webster, J. W. White, Williams, B. Weod—51.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Harlem Bridge-Compulsory Vac cingtion-Payment of Corporation Offiinis-The City Railroads, &c.

ALBANY, Felt 1, 1865. Governor and Scoretary of State shall be a commission to locate the Capitol at such city as shall offer the strongest inducements and prove the most available site outside the city of Albany. The Mayor of such city as shall no be citizen is associated as a commissioner for the orea-tion of buildings and the completion of asof this locality, as well as of its systematic extorticas.

pointing a new commission and providing for the peremi tor Cozans to-morrow. The new commissioners continue-Lockwood and Robertson for Westchester, in connection phy and Wm. R. Stewart.

The subject of small pox in New York was inverse gated by the Committee on Health of the Assembly Drs. Davis, Sayre and Wood, approving compulsory va-cination, and other statute provisions will be reported. The bill authorizing the salaries of corporation officials to be paid without delay has been certified and sent to

It is reported that the Vanderbilt Interest is in new tiation with the Seventh avenue and other city railro ompanies, and that a settlement will be reached covering the questions hitherte litigated between them in regard to a Broadway railread. The arrangement is not yet consummated.

THE-UNITED STATES SENATORBRIT AND THE STATE GOVERN-

consummated.

THE-CONTEN-STATES SHATDSREET AND THE STATE GOVERNTHE-CONTEN-STATES SHATDSREET AND THE STATE GOVERNTHE-CONTEN-STATES SHATDSREET AND THE STATE GOVERNTEST.

The recent visit of Greeley, Opdyke and others to thise, city, in regard to the-choice to be made of United States of Senator, has thrown a strong light upon the relation of the few a scalled "indicate" of New Yorkniky representing the rump of the Chase interest in the State. Greeley, who has been a stending candidate, could not find a rote in his favor. The result of the late trial has put the associates of Opdyke in a position where they are now obliged to disclaim any connection with him, and deny that he ever had any strength or targible indicance as a political leader in the State. In fact the very active clique of Chase man who figured in New York lat fall and summer are "nowhere" now. There is not a county in the State devided in its organization—that of New York city having been united, if not harmonized, recently. The interior on the Senaterial question, showed them that the factions policy inthects adopted was "play edoor." The effort of the unit Seward ince its create, and this can be record aborter, from the fact that although Weed had made no conclusive consultation or choice, and his friends in the meantime finding he had no candidate, proposed Thurlow Weed for the position. When he wrote his withdrawed, I have reason to assert that it was practically in favor of Governer Festen, who cim have the position almost unautimously if occasion to fill it occurs. Thus there can be no contest to this matter, Pending its actilement the Governor's appointments in over.

A number of netices, as well as the Arrival of a large number of railroad operators, show that these matters are about ripe among the outsiders. All the interests in regard to the fares and extension of tracks of the several city milesuads were finished yesterday and will be put before the bodies here forthworth.

News from New Orleans.

CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1965 markets.

26th was observed throughout the Sante as a day of festi vity in honor of the emancipation acts of Missouri and Tenuesce. Some forty thousand persons outside of the city celebrated the day. The news of the cupture of Fort Fisher was received in New Orleans the previous evening, and gave increased spirit to the exjournest of the occasion. The Courts adjourned, the streets were thronged with white and black people, public and private buildings and the ship ping were draped with national flags. The military chools and numerous societies of colored people were in the procession. Speeches were made by Governor Habit and several officers of the general and State government and colored craters. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and the city brilliantly illuminated at right.

The steamer Bardy, from New Orleans on the 25th ult. has arrived with a large number of passengers, most of whom left the Department of the Gult in obnsequence of Caneral Camby's draft order. The steamer Chy of Cairo has arrived from Memphis

with ninety four bales of cotion.

Another shirmish occurred trick of Memphis on the 28th ulf., between our pickets and guerillas. Several of

Andrew Jackson Donals' in paraset through tions to day

News from the Lower Mississi, Ppl.

CAIRO, Feb. 1, Natchez letters state that General Davidson, sin ce as on the roads leading out of that city, so as to protect several plantations, and all troops are now encampe

side of the city.

The office of Mayor has been abol Provost Marshal exercising the functions of that office. All the contrabands in Natchez and Vidatia have been ordered to work on the farms back of the latt r place, and furnished with rations, under suthe latter place, and furnished with rations, under su-pervision of Colonel Mitchell, superintendent of the free dmen. Colonel Farrar co-unanda the past of Natchea. Two wagon loads of supplies, driven beyond the lines from Vidalia, under a proper passport, were captured by guerillas. The owners lost everything; but were paroled not to do anything to the prejud co of Jeff. Davis. Twenty-one of the wounded by the explosion of the steamer belippe have died since their arrival at Pasicoah, and it is thought several others cannot survive.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention After three days spirited defeate in Committee

Whole the Convention amended and adopted the third section of the State constitution defining the qualifications of voters :-

braces the following provision:—
No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who

on in armed hostility to the United States, or after the 21st of July, 1861, to the government of this State, or coramanicated with them, advised or aided persons to join shem, manifested adherence to them, or expressed hope for the triumsph of their cause over the arms of the United States, or has ever, except under overpowering compristion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called Confede ate states, or been connected with any society iminical to the government of the United States, or this State after July 18, 1661, or been a guerilla, or a bushwhacker, or who has harbored such; or left the State to avoid the draft, or when has not extrolled himself, or who has been a South rasympathizer, or who has seen a South rasympathizer, or who has, after having exercised the elective franchise of this or any other State, under the elective franchise of this or any other State, under the elective franchise of this process of the fourth section provides for the registrative of viters throughout the State.

The Lower Höules of the Legislature has unanimously authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to produce reimbursoments from the United States ille money expended by the States in repelling invasion.

The Army.
DERMISSAL OF COLONEL LATHAZ.
Colonel George R Latham. Sixth West Virginia cavalry, artalyzed before a cours martial at Cumberland, Md, and tried upon several charges, the principal of which was disobellence of orders in met putting the post of New Creek, West Virginia, in a state of defence, in consequence of which neglect he was surprised and obliged to surrends to the enemy in Newember, 1964, has been dismissed the service of the Gnited States.

MAILS FOR THE PACTUIC.

The Specie Bases of the Republic-The Operations of the Union Aumtes-The Peace Movements-The Reible Armies-Important Proceedings of Congress-The mail stramship North Star, Captain Florum

ave this post at noon to morrow for Aspinvall. The mails for Central America, and the South Printer will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morre renorning. The New Your Ibrand-Edition for the Pacific-will be published at nine o'clock in the morning

It will contain the interesting discription of the did resources of Nevada, Colorado, Idaho and Montana, acompanied by a day of the great Parks; the latest reports of movements of the Union land and march forces in all parts of the country; the latest reports in regard to Armies, as they exist ad this time; Summary of the Pro Armies, as they came as the Vete on the passage of the constitutional Amendment Atolishing Slavery, Lase News from Europe, and reports of all interesting

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Buy Miller's Hair Dye-Warranted Bet-A .- "Bridget Acushiat" Replied the Said Patrick, "Svil a one o" me knows, but is ye want the swatest parfume goin', barrin yer own heath, arrab buy PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."

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In Proof that "Epileptic Fita" Cr cured read an article in This DAY's base (Thursd 5, Feb. 2) of HENRY WARD REECHER'S pager, the PENDENT, and be convinced.

mary, a Cordinate of Stark for 1,000 shares of the and Fernisey leads Petroleum Company, data 1,200 september, 1968, No. 16, made to A. C. detty, and medge-sed by leads to the company of the share of the share of the share of the share of the company of the share strip his blood liberally new arded. It is the first of the share of the company, and all persons are fortial negotiating this same.

New York, January IS, 1885.

We H. Graco, M. D.:

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